REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,184.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 55	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable no special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two short lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,501 Tons, 200 H.P. Commander C. Day, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		May 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave Negapatam	15
,, Carwar	3	,, Pondicherry	14
,, Mangalore	4	,, Karical	15
,, Cannanore	5	,, Masulipatam	17
,, Tellicherry	6	,, Cocanada	18
,, Calicut	6	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Beypore	6	,, Bimlipatam	19
,, Cochin	7	,, Coringa	20
,, Alleppy	7	,, False Point	21
,, Tuticorin	9	Arrive CALCUTTA	23
,, Colombo	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line, hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHEIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th May inst., at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		May 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave BUSHIRE	16
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Mahomrah	20
,, Muscat	14	,, Fao	20
,, Bunder Abbas	16	,, Bushire	20
,, Linga	18	,, Linga	21
,, Bahrein	19	,, Bunder Abbas	June 1
,, Bushire	20	,, Jask	2
,, Fao	22	,, Gwader	4
,, Mahomrah	22	,, Kurrachee	11
Arrive BUSHIRE	22	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1875, at 4 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porbunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY at 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steamer "Douglas" on THURSDAY, the 6th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwhar.
Ratnagherree.	Vingorla.
Jaytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizindroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 8TH MAY, 1875.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New Steamer CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Irvine, from Bombay as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doyar, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 4th May at 4 P.M., from the A, cola Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Molwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 34, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£29	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For handbooks of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE CALEDONIA, S.S., 2125 Tons, 424 H.P., nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 5th May, and will be followed by the—

MACEDONIA,	2273 Tons,	486 H.P., nom. about 20th May.	
TRINACRIA,	2105 ,,	424 ,, ,, ,,	5th June.
EUROPA,	2736 ,,	424 ,, ,, ,,	25th ,,

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	May.	
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Jenkinson	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GERELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
			June.	
GWALIOR	N. W. Hazlewood	2725	450	4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilson.	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
KANDAHAR	G. J. Babot	2939	450	25th—Suez, &c.
			July.	
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th April 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,421 tons, and 370 H.P.), Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship NUBIA, 2,696 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 29th April 1875.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Capt. Rolla, will sail as above on SATURDAY, the 1st May at 12 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,

Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 5TH OF MAY.

THE fine new full-powered S. S. KING ARTHUR, Lieutenant Johnstone, R.N., Commander, will leave Bombay as above. FARE TO LIVERPOOL Rs. 5-0.

This vessel has excellent Saloon accommodation on deck for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers, and will carry a Doctor and a Stewardess. For passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 7TH MAY POSITIVELY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," S. H. Butler, Commander, 2,350 tons, 450 H. P., will expressly for the Indian trade, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has a good Milch Cow on board.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Steerage.
To Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
To Suez	350	200	,,
To Malta	400	250	,,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GHINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household Furniture, Porcelainware, Plateware Cottage Piano by "John Boinsmead," London, a fast-trotting grey Arab Horse, a neat light Four-seated Carriage by "Douglas," London, and a nice Collection of choice Plants, &c., &c., at No. 9, Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 1st inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Auction, solely at the risk of the owner, at his residence, the whole of the Household Furniture, &c., the property of Captain P. Murray, proceeding 52 England, the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, dessert and tea services, plated table and chamber candlesticks, plated covers and forks, knives and forks, a set of dining tables, sideboard, dining and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, ladies' writing table, a cottage piano, pictures, Brussels, Persian and Cumbay carpets, bedsteads, presses, China matting, coir rugs, screen, folding and long arm chairs, chiffonier, cupboards, choice plant-, copper cooking utensils, a mahogany camera by Bolton with 2 slides and 5 inner frames, with full sized portrait lens, a stereoscopic camera with lens, 1 large glass bath in mahogany case, 1 photograph colour box, 1 lens by King, ½ size 1 tin still 1 Ross vieue lens, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

If not previously disposed of by private sale—

1 English neat light four-seated carriage by "Douglas" London and a fast-trotting grey Arab Horse with a set of harness.

1 lady's saddle and bridle.

The property is now on view, and Catalogues are published. Catalogues may be obtained on the premises or at the Office of the Undersigned.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st May 1875.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desireous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing the attention of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly all Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of this new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opiums. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., & 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. A. D. SAUNDERS from Bombay, Mr. WILLIAM ROY will sign our Firm per procuration.

KING, KING & Co.

THE Undersigned have received, Ex S. S. MIRZAPORE, a small parcel of Cooper (a mixture of ALE and STOUT) bottled by the London Cooper Company.

Net Cash.

In Casks of 3 dozs. Quarts, Rs. 5-8
Do. of 6 dozs. Pints, ,, 3-8

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that our FIRM is DISSOLVED, and exists only for the LIQUIDATION.

DABEL BROTHERS.

1st May 1875.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THE Undersigned have received a Consignment of the following first-class WINES from the "St. Huberts" Vineyard.

HERMITAGE (Red) } Quarts Rs. 16 ; Pints Rs. 9 per doz.
CHASSELAS (White) }

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1875.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS & MERCHANTS.

BEST KEROSENE OIL.

Just arrived per American Barque "Edward Kedder," 11,500 cases pure and best refined KEROSENE OIL, in patent screw nozzle tins, Jenny and Beacon Brand, expressly manufactured for India, and Fire Test 120 degrees and upwards certified by the state Inspector of the City of Boston, quality guaranteed. Tins warranted to contain full quantity of 5 gallons Oil. For Sale, apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

No. 7, Buildings Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Chief Offices :—53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE :
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

CALCUTTA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq., (Manager Bengal Coal Co., Calcutta.)
S. COCHRANE, Esq., (Manager Agra Bank, Limited, Calcutta.)
J. MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Macneill & Co., Calcutta.)
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.)

Trustee of Bombay Life Fund :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.

Bankers :
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Acting Medical Referee :
Dr. J. TEMPERLEY GRAY.

Who will examine Applicants at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, from 9 to 11 A.M., daily, and at the Office of the Company, from 1-30 P.M., daily.

Auditor :
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

Agent :
J. SCOTT.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well established Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution, and on the 31st December 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £50,000.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—
How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—
Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will accumulate and enormously accumulate so as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS :

"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it would be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about ¾ per cent. per annum ; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 6 per cent. ; in Canadian Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY :

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).
2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

THE POLICY-HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £125,000.

(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,

Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATEL0ISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a second hand office SHIGRAM. Apply to "R. S." Chartered Bank.

A BACHELOR can have very comfortable ACCOMMODATION (TWO ROOMS) with a FAMILY in [illegible] Apply to X. Gazette.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

FROM 1st May till 31st October, a furnished BUNGALOW, with two Bed-rooms, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street

THE well-known BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, No. 183, just vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers, rent Rs. 250. For full particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

GIVEN AWAY EVERY EVENING.
50 BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE "GHOST."

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

REDUCED PRICES.
OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION.
Re. 2, Re. 1, and Eight annas.
Children Half Price to all parts.
A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDY'S.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the LAND MORTGAGE BANK is REMOVED to No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, next the Cathedral.

C. TYE, Manager.

Bombay, 28th April 1875.

NOTICE.—ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 5-0 Fifty per Share, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Company's Office, No. 27 Meadow Street, Fort, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st May 1875.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 20th April to 1st May 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th April 1875.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 5th May 1875, for the CONSTRUCTION of (3) three single-storied BARRACKS with subsidiary Buildings for Royal Artillery at Ahmedabad.

2. The Plans and Specifications may be seen, and all information regarding conditions of Tender, &c., obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, City, Ahmedabad.

3. No Tender will be received except on the authorised form, copy of which with Specification will be supplied on payment of Rupees (2) two.

4. Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

G. M. CRUICKSHANK, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division.

Executive Engineer's Office, Ahmedabad, 17th April 1875.

MARINE STOREKEEPER'S NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 12th May 1875, and be opened there, in the presence of parties attending, for the supply by contract of Europe Canvas specified in the schedule for 10 months from 1st June 1875 to 31st March 1876.

Forms of Tender will be supplied by the undersigned, and none other will be received.

Tenders to be superscribed, Tender for the supply of Europe Canvas.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by the required Deposit in cash.

The Canvas will be received according to Government sample, and any further information required can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. O. B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay 27th April 1875.

UMBALLA ENGLISH DERBY, PARI MUTUEL, 1875.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the Derby.
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1, 2, 3.
Close as soon (gun fire,) 29th May 1875. Telegrams attended to up to that time.
Applications and remittances to be made to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on application. Please write legibly.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.
WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN
On 21st MAY.

Applications and remittances to be made to the
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.
N. B. Please write legibly.
Full particulars every Tuesday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of one thousand tons of well seasoned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER in squared logs sound and straight not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 200 tons per month commencing from 1st July next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on Wednesday the 5th May 1875, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Boards to be of the best quality sawn exact to sizes from well seasoned timber in good and sound condition to be free from all defects and subject to the approval of the Locomotive Superintendent.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Roof Boards" and which must specify the rate per load of 50 cubic feet will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday, the 5th May next after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the Roof Boards to be supplied by them.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 20th April 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ROOF BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following quantities of ¾ inch thick MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS.

100 tons of not less than 10ft. in length by 6in. to 7in. wide.
50 tons of not less than 5ft. 6in. in length by 6in. to 7in. wide.
50 tons of not less than 5ft. 6in. in length by 5in. to 7in. wide.

To be delivered at the rate of not less than 15 tons and 10 tons per month respectively, commencing one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

The Boards to be of the best quality sawn exact to sizes from well seasoned timber in good and sound condition to be free from all defects and subject to the approval of the Locomotive Superintendent.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Roof Boards" and which must specify the rate per load of 50 cubic feet will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday, the 5th May next after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the Roof Boards to be supplied by them.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 20th April 1875.

CAUTION TO BUY-ERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

*The Devoe

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 30TH APRIL, 1875.

A slightly steadier feeling was pasrpnt in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday at the close, the sales, which in the morning only promised 10,000, having reached 12,000 bales, and although spot prices were unaltered arrivals were firmer. The Liverpool Cotton market to-day opened quiet, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 23,000 bales. The receipts at the American ports yesterday were 3,000 bales against 4,000 bales for the corresponding date last year which is in favour of the market, if the receipts have any influence at all now, but prices must ultimately be guided by the actual demand as against supplies on the spot more than by any other influence.

Consols this morning are quoted at 93¾; French Rentes at 103½; Bar Silver has declined to 57½d. per oz.

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday shows no change of special importance. To all appearance money in London has settled down to a very low level for some time to come, and failing a decided change in the general aspect of affairs there is little reason to anticipate an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been decidedly weak with a decline of 1/32d. per rupee. Very few bills have been offered, and it is evident that the pressure of business for the season is over. For Cotton alone our total requirement for the rest of the season cannot be much more than a million and a half sterling, and as this will be met by Council drafts it seems probable that a material fall in rates must take place. We quote :—

Bank drafts on demand	....1s. 10 3/16d.	....per rupee
Do 6 months' sight	...1s. 10¼d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 10 9/32d.	,,
Documents 3 months' sight	...1s. 10¼d.	,,

On Calcutta rates are nominally unaltered, but there are fewer sellers. Government Paper is in request at hardening rates : Fours having been sold to-day at Rs. 101¾.

The Share market generally has been quiet. Bank of Bombays are unchanged, but Spinning and Weaving Scrip is more firmly held. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have advanced Rs. 25 per share.

Cotton is firm but quiet. At current rates there is no margin on Liverpool figures, and buyers are consequently slow to operate, but unless stronger advices come from home we must see a decline here.

Freights are very quite at £1-7-6 to £1-10 for steamers, £1-15 for Wooden vessels, and £1-17 6 to £2, for Iron. Consignees seem unwilling to relet at current figures, but unless a considerable portion of the disengaged tonnage here goes to outports, there is little hope to look for an improvement.

Piece Goods have not altered for sometime back. Buyers seem indisposed to buy at anything like current figures, whilst sellers, in the face of comparitively moderate supplies in prospect, show no inclination to accept lower values.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
5,55	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
50,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	300
40,000	2814	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	178
40,000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

18(	5,06(	2,85(	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,625
200	2,000	1,10(	50 do.	Albert Co. Karachee	680
100	80	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	630
250	1,000	200,00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
156	2,00(	1,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co	3,3 0
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	695
*155	5((	all	60p.c.	Burar Company (New)	565
300	2,000	all	100p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,325
200	5((	all	10p.c.	Do New	350
1,4 0(	350	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	147
400	250	all	4½p.c.	Barsee Company	151
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	130
500	1,5((	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co	2,800
500	20(	all	Nil	Dodiem P. & G. Co	200
250	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,140
150	2,50(	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,900
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press C	2 0
270	5((	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	400
*125	40(	80	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	135
60	2,00(	500(	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co, Ld	1,500
13(	...	1,50	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	900
3((	5((	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co	540
400	50	70	125 p.c.	Soinde Press Co	420
10(	1,000	75(	...	Soinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
134	85(	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's nited Press Co	900

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21½ or 5	p.c.	G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
.....	£20	20 14	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£10	65 7	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£10	21 13	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£18	8 or 10	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	6%	Colaba Land Co	1,240
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	165
1,750	4,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	850
6,000	1 400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	100%	Alexandra Spinning	1,350
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,875
300	7,000	5((	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. C	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,090
250	150	150	100*	Bunder Mills	195
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	850
2,50	2,000	all	100 p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,310
1,500	1,25	all	100p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,010
1,800	1,000	all	100p.c.	Great Eastern	1,125
700	1,000	all	100	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,025
750	1,000	all	100p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,100
.....	...	800	...	Khandelah Spinning	1,135
200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	990
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,135
1,05(	1,000	all	110 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,125xd.
4,000	625	all	68*	Oriental	719
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	600
110	1,00	1,000	200 p.	Soondercas Spinning	1,100
150	1,000	250	31½ p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,00(	12,500	1,000	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,575
1,00(	50	all	45p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	500	30(	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Karrachee Ld.	120
2,150	70(	100	5 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld	100
4,00(	5(	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co	18
1,200	50(	all	7 p.c.	Preacher & Co	300
.....	25	12	40 p.c.	Visgas Patent Slip Co	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	20	191	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	Eas India Bank

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 24th April 1875.
Open, 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	88,46	0	0
Merchandize	4,45,181	0	0
Electric Telegraph	844	0	0
Municipal Trains	697	8	0
Total Rs.	5,14,778	8	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles ... Total Rs. 4,81,345 12 5

Increase Rs. ... 33,432 11 7

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 17th April as compared with that for 10th April :—

Liabilities.	10th Apr. Rs.	17th Apr. Rs.
Capital	56,25,000	56,25,000
Public Deposits	98 41 830	102,72,533
Other Deposits	69,35,132	61,71,176
Cash Credits	3,12,309	2,89,174
Post Bills	3 943	5,291
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	4,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
	Rs. 227,18,174	227,63,476
Assets.	Rs.	Rs.
Silver & Notes at H. Office	94 45 748	107,61,451
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	23,74,075	25,03,854
Govt. Securities	8,56,457	16,30 539
Loans	17,80,555	19 72,677
Account of Credits	4 56 064	4,28,239
Mercantile Bills discounted	3 . 31,756	34,91,194
Bond debts	2,32,0 8	2,32,032
Bills of Exchange	10,14,613	9,95,081
Due by other Banks	17,51,2?4	7,15,156
	Rs. 227,18,174	227,63,476

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Barque Bengale, 543 tons, Captain C. Boudon, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co's s. s. Arabia, 763 tons, Captain C. G. Rolla, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain T. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and fifty-three deck passengers.

The ship Cameria, 1,284 tons, Captain Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from New South Wales, with a cargo of 1,819 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

The B.I.S.N. Co.'s s s Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain R J Scott, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from K. Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Kirby, Mr. H. P. Edward, Mr. Haultain, and 211 deck passengers.

The s s Boadicea, 865 tons, Captain C Smith, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from North Shield (March 22nd), calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,422½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

The ship Somerset, Captain Couves, from Cochin, via Tuticorin to London, struck a reef near Tuticorin, and according to the report of Lloyd's Agent she had 4 feet water in the hold, and will have to be discharged. The Somerset is 1,332 tons register, and was built in New Brunswick in 1867.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, Apr 26.
30	Boadicea(s)	Smith	North Shield, Mar 22
30	Carveria	Crown	New South Wales, Feb 10.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Melmerby	Mackay	Liverpool.
	Euphrates (s)	Naller	P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, Rolla, to Genoa, &c.
Barque Bengale, Boudon, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Potomac, to Marseilles.
Steamer Kurrachee, to K. Coast & Kurrachee.
Steamer Teviot, to London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April.		
26	Sir J. Lawrence (s) ...G Baldwin	Apr 25.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
26	Arabia (s)	.....	.....
	Torino (s)	.....	.....
	Ghazeepore	.....	.....
	Mindor	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 30.

From Liverpool.

Borrowdale s, 15 cases geneva, E R Mody ; 10 bales cartridge paper, Gulamhoosain Surfoodin.

From London.

J C Stevenson s, 25 casks disinfecting powder, Abdoolally Mahomedally.

Navarino s, 11 cases oilmanstores, C E Mitchell and Co ; 10 cases soap, Abdool Dawoodbhai ; 200 casks pale ale, Finlay Muir and Co ; 100 boxes tin plates, Hasoonally Lallmeya ; 3 casks glassware, C Bounevialle and Co.

Borrowdale s, 6 cases oilmanstores, 8 casks hardware, and 1 cask glassware, B M Pantbuckey ; 20 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 23 cases burgundy, 38 cases champagne, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 4 cases cochineal, Nagerdas Motichund.

Ganges s, 670 tubs steel, Lookmanjee Ebramjee ; 6 cases champagne, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 102 boxes window glass, Abdoolly Gulamhoosein.

Rinaldo s, 100 cases copper, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

From New York.

Edward Kidder, 30 cases pain killer, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s, 165 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

From Trieste.

Pollux s. 25 casks milk, J Neuberg ; 9 cases dyes, Vinay and Co.

The following casks of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House by Cutler Palmer & Co ; from 26th to 30th April 1875 :—

129	cases of Ale	on the	Borrowdale
286	,, of Brandy	,,	Borrowdale
25	,, Do	,,	Zumbesi
358	,, of Brandy	,,	Navarino
50	,, Do	,,	Do

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 30.

For Liverpool.

Ellen Bates, 384 cwt hemp S S Narrelwala.
Charlotte Groom, 150 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Bianca, 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Khersonee, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bean Uamah, 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Grampian, 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Centurion, 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Stowell Brown, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
City of Richmond, 230 jarrah bones, W Chandabhoy ; 85 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 160 bales cotton. The L A & A Co ; 100 bales cotton, C Mowjee and Co.
Tagus s, 433 bales cotton, N Soondercje ; 48 bales cotton, C Lilladhur.
Historian s, 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 57 bales cotton, B Visram ; 1,264 cwt hemp, N Soondercje ; 225 cwts hemp, B Purmanundass ; 52 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co.
Caledonia s, 11 bales cotton, The L A & A Co ; 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham and Co, Ld.
Navarino s, 121¼ cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, C Lodha ; 175 bales cotton, G Herjee and Co ; 75 bales wool, K Lockmidass and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co.
Benmore, 130 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.
King Arthur s, 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Langshaw s, 450 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.

For London.

Canara s, 82½ cwt coffee, N Khutow ; 9 bales hides and skins, R L Southern and Co ; 1,960 bags coffee and 10 bales hides, B I S N Company.
Ganges s, 300 cwts. rapeseed, W Nicol and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Havre.

Octavia, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Celestial Empire, 39 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Tabor, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Mirzapore s, 550 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

For Marseilles.

Excelsior s, 100 casks cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers.
Avoca s, 21 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
Patomac s, 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

For Trieste.

Pollux s, 110 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 161 bags coffee, B I S N Co ; 114 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.
Avoca s, 95 bags coffee, P and O Co.

For Port Said.

Linda s, 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Winona, 300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

For Venice.

Pollux s, 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Suez.

Pollux s, 20 packages drugs and 2 bottles coolfa oil, M M Misree ; 341 bags coffee, and 242 bags pepper, B I S N Company.

For Hongkong.

Zambesi s, 3 cases sharkfins, M Nuthoo ; 223 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, I Khaker ; 17 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, R Alladinbhoy ; 9 bundles E teeth and 191 bales cotton, J. Forbiday ; 55 bales twist, E Khimjee and Co ; 25 bales twist, H J M A Khaluch ; 40 bales twist H Tribhowandass ; 29 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe and Co ; 70 bales cotton, C Bhoychund ; 15 bales cotton, E Nosserwanjee ; 46 cwts byrabole, D Dossa ; 3 cases silk, R Alladinbhoy ; 23 chests opium, R Khimjee and Co ; 25 chests opium, T Gunshaundass ; 25 chests opium, B Doosutram ; 56 chests opium, E J Abram ; 252 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 90 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co ; 75 bales cotton, and 147 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, H J M A Khaluch.

For Shanghai.

Zambesi s, 15 chests opium, T Solaram ; 7 chests opium, G Singaney ; 42½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 15 chests opium, B Joomkha ; 11½ chests opium, T Narsinedass.

HIGH COURT.—1st May.

(Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice West.)

For Judgment.

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

1-71—Vykoonta Bapujee v The Government of Bombay.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.)

For Judgment.

305-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
376-74—Jefferson and Payn —Natha Oka and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
219-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jose Bathazar Henriques v P J de Souza and others—Chalk Turner and P Kavasjee

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Batley.)

Summary Suit.

237-75—Lynch and Tobin—Eduljee Cowasjee P v Karsandass Madhowdass.

Motions to vary Commissioner's Report.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soonar Ahmed and others v Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
1018-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib v Soomar Ahmed and another—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

Suit for Hearing

628-74—Jefferson and Payne—Solomon Volkart and others v Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Admiralty Suit.

For judgment.

1-75—Prescot and Winter—Sved Moorbarack bin Antar v The Secretary of State, &c. Mr Hearn.

Motions to vary Commissioner's Report.

391-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v N Ardaseer Wadia—Crawford and Beevey.

Long causes.

325-74—Crawford and Beevey—Foolvabee widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapoorji and Thakurdass—Part heard.
239-72—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thomas Jones v. The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, Clevland and Lee-Warner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 28.

Munday, Apoth, Bombay Civil Med Charge, on duty, from Vingoria.

April 29.

Bardin, Lieut-Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES—April 30.

Franks, Major, Bombay, R H A, to join, to Mhow.
Cumine, Lieut. Bombay, R A, to join, to Mhow.
Brown, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Spooner, Vet Surg, Bombay R A, on duty, to Kirkee
Munday, Apoth, Bombay, Civil Med Charge, on duty, to Nassick.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After	packet
United Kingdom	May 3 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 3 ...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 7 ...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M	
Australian	,, 1 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.	
China	,, 3 ...	3-30 P.M.		
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 10 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 10 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 6-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

births.

DUNDAS—April 21th, at Berhampore, Moorshedabad, the wife of D W Dundas, Esq ; of a son.
GOLDIE—April 28th, at Bando, N. W. P., the wife of Capt and Adjutant Goldie, 20th M. N. I., of a son.
HOFF—April 23rd, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Charles Hoff, of a daughter.

deaths.

HARRISON—April 23rd, at Lahore, Ethel Margaret, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harrison.
SHERMAN—April 22nd, at Jhansharpore, Alice, the beloved wife of Henri D'O. R. Sherman, ag d 33 years, 5 months and 15 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875.

The first part of the General Report of the Great Trigonometrical Survey for last year is occupied by an excellently drawn up summary of the several operations carried on by this valuable Department ; the second part is mainly devoted to extracts from the narrative reports of executive officers, and there is an appendix containing an account of the Trans-Himalayan explorations of Major Montgomerie's pundits. A single glance at the Index chart, which accompanies the Report, shows the arrangement of the different chains of principal triangulation throughout the country, and one cannot help thinking that the great work commenced by Major Lambton in 1800 must now be near its completion. Colonel Ernest's scheme for covering Bengal and Behar with a gridiron of triangles, of which the Great Arc and the Calcutta Meridional Series formed two sides, the Calcutta Longitudinal Series and a series along the base of the Himalayas being the other two ; and ten Meridional Series 60 miles apart originating in the Calcutta Longitudinal and ending in the Himalayan Series forming the grating,—was executed partly by himself, and partly by his successor Colonel Sir Andrew Waugh. As a necessary consequence of the forward march of scientific knowledge, the Great Arc Series extending from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, and originally executed with inferior instruments, has been revised under Colonel Walker's superintendence, and put on a par with the best modern triangulation. For the details of the absolute measurement of the bases, from which the elements of the triangles are deduced, as well as the various minute but necessary corrections, and the laborious analysis of the calculations by which the lengths of the Arcs are determined from these data, reference must be made to Colonel Walker's account of the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Both the revision of the Great Arc Series and the pendulum observations, which were undertaken over the same ground as was traversed by the Great Arc for the purpose of ascertaining the density of the strata of the earth, as well as getting an independent determination of its ellipticity, have been completed, and the final results are now being computed and prepared for publication. The operations for determining the tidal constituents, on the borders of the Gulf of Kutch, with a view to the investigation of the supposed variations in the relative levels of land and sea, have been fairly initiated. In adition to all this, the out-turn of work last year shows 70 triangles of principal triangulation embracing an area of 7,190 square miles in connection with which 3 astronomical azimuths of verification have been measured ; and of secondary triangles an area of 8,862 square miles has been closely covered with points, exclusive of a large number of intersected peaks in the mountains north of the Assam Valley. The principal triangulation is subdivided into smaller triangles, and these again are broken up into others of still smaller dimensions to form a basis for topographical or revenue surveys for military or statistical purposes. There are some other aspects under which the Trigonometrical Survey may be considered ; but space forbids more than just a reference to the topographical parties now working in connection therewith. The surveys in Kattywar, Guzerat, and the Himalayas are all offshoots of the Trigonometrical Survey. In the Guzerat survey, an attempt, which under Major Haig's supervision bids fair to be successful, is made to utilize the details of the old revenue surveys which were conducted over Guzerat by the Bombay revenue surveyors. The fields in the British villages are all numbered and have all undergone a revenue measurement in detail ; and they are now fitted into the topographical maps of the Guzerat survey by a method which ensures perfect accuracy. The idea first originated with Colonel Walker, and, believing it to be feasible, Major Haig, after a fair trial, has practically carried it out. Although the scheme has met with some opposition in Calcutta, its adaptation to a country, which presents a vast stretch of cultivated land, miles and miles of wheat and cotton fields, with an appearance of fertility which gives it a distinctive character, will hardly be questioned. To give merely a sketch of the physical features, omitting the fiscal details, would scarcely serve any useful purpose. Within the last few months a controversy has arisen on the subject of the large scale on which this survey is executed, and it has been said that unlimited money and time are devoted to it ; but is it not much the best plan to have the work done well, once for all, and extremely unsatisfactory to do it in a way which might necessitate another survey in the course of a few years ? We should hope that Government will back up Colonel Walker's scheme, and that it will not be abandoned because it requires a large outlay at the commencement. The Kattywar branch is a capital detail survey of the district on a scale of 2 miles to the inch. It is conducted by Captain Pullan, the triangulation being executed by an experienced surveyor, Mr. J. McGill. In both these surveys the principal triangles are broken up into minor triangulations, with sides sufficiently short to give basis for plane-table sketching ; these again being supplemented by an elaborate traverse system. The Himalayan survey is now split up into two parties, one employed in the snows north of Kumaon, and the other in the hills north of Mussoorie. With regard to the former, the report of last season's operations shows good progress. In every respect these huge mountain regions offer features of striking interest ; but although we have no doubt the maps of the surveyors give a good representation of the ground, it is a pity that not one of them has given us an account of his explorations, or a description of the grander physical features, and more especially of those derived from the presence of glaciers and snow fields. A plain, graphic straightforward narrative, simple and truthful throughout, would be of the highest interest. The published maps of this survey can now be had on application to the officer in charge of the photozincographic office at Dehra. Perhaps the most important are those of Ranikhet. Here the process of sketching is strictly mechanical, and the sketcher need not necessarily be an artist. All that is necessary is that the sketching must be capable of being read by any one according to fixed rules. To gain this object pictorial effect must be entirely sacrificed. But the reading by an arbitrary rule can only be accomplished with precision when there has been time to execute the sketch with a little care. If any one who has visited Chanbatria, about a mile south of Ranikhet, where Lord Mayo—so it was said—intended establishing the seat of Government, will look at the map of this mountain, he will see at once that great protruding masses of rock and cliff, on the south face of this ridge, are shown by softly drawn contours, and any one may imagine that Artillery and Cavalry could advance along such ground without any difficulty. Yet the slopes in many places are about 45° ; and such slopes ought invariably to be shown by vertical touches. There are no smooth practicable slopes anywhere on the south side of this range.

From the narrative reports of the executive officers, we select just one scrap of passage. It is an account of the Runn of Kutch by Captain Fullan, whose style is clear, graceful, and graphic :—"The scenery at the head of the Gulf of Kutch is very peculiar ; first there is the distinctly marked line of cultivation, cotton, wheat, bajri, making a pleasant variety of colour and outline ; trees are dotted about and villages stand out in relief against the sky, or show white against the green masses of the "tope" of trees, which almost invariably surrounds them. Next comes the dry, unimpregnated surface of the Runn, half sand, half black earth ; here and there a stunted bush or two dots the waste, but as a rule it is utterly bare and desolate. A low range of sandy hills shuts in this Runn from the wide-spreading swamps which extend as far as the eye can reach, and are covered with a dense thicket of almost impassable mangroves, and intersected with a close network of salt streams. The sea itself is away beyond the mangrove swamps, and at high tides the waters of the Gulf roll up, covering the morass and washing up to the very foot of the sandy hills. A white sail dots the horizon here and there, and the observer is cheated for the time into the idea that he is on the sea shore, but a few hours after the illusion is dispelled, and the sea may be far away, save for the cool soft breeze that pours through the tents and brings a reminder of the vicinity of the ocean. While surveying the country bordering on the Gulf, I witnessed some beautiful effects of mirage ; at mid-day more especially, the surface of the soil glistening with saline particles seems changed to a glassy sheet of water, the scattered villages assume larger proportions, houses and walls appear gigantic, trees gain double height and bulk, while all appears reflected as in the waters of a far-stretching lake ; but while the observer gazes in admiration and wonder, the beautiful vision fades, or rather passes on to light up another portion of the coast. On another occasion the smooth salt surface of the ooze became a still simmer sea, such as Vandervelde loved to paint, and on its bosom lay old dismantled boats, white gulls flitted here and there, and far away a grey line of coast closed the picture in the extreme distance. Had I not known that the Gulf was six miles off and I hardly accessible at all from land, I should have thought myself within a few minutes walk of the sea, so perfect was the illusion. Various sea birds feed at will over the slimy ooze and along the edges of the salt streams that wind their way through the swamp ; and in the early morning herds of antelope may be seen hurrying back to the borders of the cultivation, after having eaten their day's allowance of salt on the edge of the Runn." Mr. Bond, who was employed under Major Branfill on the revision of the Great Arc Series in Southern India, introduces us to an apparently unknown race of semi-savages. While on a visit to one of his stations he sighted a couple who attempted to run away, but were captured as they were crouching between two rocks and brought to his tent. The man is described as very diminutive, with coarse woolly hair, the lower part of the face projecting like the muzzle of a monkey. A geologist of the school that adopts the theory of "Progressive Development," reading Mr. Bond's description of these savages, may well entertain the hope that the "Missing link" may yet be found in some wild untrodden part of India.

The Trigonometrical Survey has now been about 15 years under the superintendence of Colonel Walker, a zealous and accomplished officer who thoroughly appreciates the scientific importance of the opportunities thus afforded him. The department itself is now rather "a big institution," to use an Americanism, and within the last few years there have been various reforms, proceeding upon the orders of the superintendent, which have resulted in increased benefits to the service, and which can hardly fail to be in the direction of making the several branches of the Survey more generally useful. In addition to performing his own duties, Colonel Walker last year officiated for the Surveyor-General, while he was in England, and also worked hard at intervals to complete his History of the Trigonometrical Survey, two volumes of which have already been published. It is a Herculean task and we have no doubt it will be efficiently performed. The volumes will be welcomed as a most useful condensation of the past work of the Survey, the value of it being enhanced by the addition of many fresh facts, and the stating of several new views, the results of his own labours or of those of his contemporaries

NOTE OF THE DAY.

The Agrarian disturbances that broke out in the Pubna District in Bengal in 1873 will not be forgotten, but they might have been so if their origin could be obliterated and if all motives for renewing them had passed away. The Government of Bengal is, however, at the present moment devising measures to prevent any recurrence of similar disputes now, because of the threatened renewal in the Dacca District in January last of these disturbances. Sir R. Temple apprehends that unless some legislative measures be taken the disputes between zemindars and ryots may extend over the whole of Bengal. Accordingly a Bill to Prevent Agrarian Disturbances is to be brought before the Bengal Legisiative Council, and in a very elaborate Minute Sir R. Temple forcibly explains the objects and reasons of this Bill. The main object of the Bill in question is to give Collectors or Revenue officers powers to settle by means of arbitration the disputes that arise between the Zemindars and their tenants. It does not appear that Sir R. Temple has any feeling of distrust of the action of the courts in such cases ; but he thinks that from the peculiar character of these disputes they could be more easily and effectually settled by means of the Collector than by a court of law. The grounds of the disputes chiefly involve questions whether the produce or the productive powers of the land have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot. These are, Sir R. Temple thinks, questions so purely economic and agricultural that they cannot possibly be argued and discussed and attested in a court of law with any advantage or with any definite authority, and yet upon this very ground it is that the most serious disputes have arisen and are now arising in and threatening to spread throughout Bengal. These disputes, however, occur only between Zemindars and ryots having the right of occupancy, mainly men who have been twelve years and upwards in possession ; but there is very considerable importance attached to the quarrels that this class of ryots engage in, because they are constantly growing in numbers and representing larger and larger proportions of the aggregate of ryots. Manifestly no time should be lost in applying some legislative balm to the bruises and wounds that are constantly the results of the frequent combats between ryots and their landlords. The tenants-at-will and the Zemindars seldom have any serious disputes, but the right of occupancy ryots have adopted the plan of combining together in something like leagues and unions, and if they should combine to refuse to pay rent, and the zemindars should try to collect it by force, whole districts of Bengal might be up in arms to resist them. Under these circumstances Sir R. Temple is anxious to find some means for settling these disputes before the parties thereto come to blows, and with due regard to the interests of each, and this he thinks may be done by the help of the Collector or Revenue officer of the district, as the Court of arbitration, with the right of appeal to the Commissioner and to the Board.

THE DISTURBANCE IN BARODA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 29TH APRIL.

There was a serious riot in the city yesterday. The Arabs and budmashes proclaimed Luxmeebaee's child, after

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BARODA.

BARODA, 30TH APRIL.

More arrests have been made to-day and a large number of prisoners are already in Camp. Yesterday evening the Government telegraph wires were cut between Baroda and Etola, and a gateman, about six miles from Baroda, who refused to give a number of scoundrels implements to destroy the Railway line, was maltreated badly. The whole line is now being patrolled by the Railway authorities and Police. Five hundred men of the 9th and 22nd Native Infantry Regiments, under Colonels Nuttall and Hanson, Major Sibthorpe, Captains Hobson and Morse, and Lieutenant Smith, together with Surgeon-Majors Lewis, Boustead and Stock, are in possession of city. A Squadron of Native Cavalry patrol the streets while some Artillery under Lieutenants Robertson and Beaufort with two guns are a further source of terror to the multitude. At the present moment the ringleaders in the *emeute* two days ago are being arrested, also some of Muiharrao's very conspicuous supporters. No Sirdars have been arrested yet though it is rumoured one or two of them are suspected of sending out emissaries to raise the Bheels in the districts.

BARODA, 1ST MAY, 0-55 A.M.

Sir T. Madhava Rao is expected to arrive here this morning (Saturday), and Her Highness Jumnabaee on Sunday or Monday morning. All quiet in the city at midnight.

BARODA SUCCESSION.—RETIRING COLONELS.

ALLAHABAD, 30TH APRIL.

The question of the Baroda succession is not yet settled at Simla.

Mr. Wellesley, Secretary to the Mysore Government goes home sick. Major Tredway Clarke officiates.

Colonels G. Faithfull and A. S. allan, and Lieutenant Colonel H. I Hawes, all of the Bengal Staff Corps are about to retire under the commutation scheme.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

MADRAS, 30TH APRIL.

Mr. Robinson has taken his seat as Acting Governor, and Mr. Huddleston as temporary Member of Council under the usual salutes, Mr. Carmichael officiating as Chief Secretary. General mourning has been ordered for eleven days.

THE BARODA COMMISSIONS.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL.

The papers relating to the first Baroda Commission have been presented to Parliament accompanied by a despatch from the Marquis of Salisbury fully approving of the Viceroy's proceedings in the matter.

Lord George Hamilton promised to communicate the papers relating to the second Commission, and the deposition when received.

Motions have been announced for and against the action taken by the Indian Government towards the Gaekwar.

SPAIN.

Repeated demonstrations have been made by the populace and students of Gratz against Alfonso the brother of Don Carlos. The military were called out and succeeded in dispersing the rioters, many of whom were wounded.

The Troopship Jumna has arrived home safely.

OBITUARY.—General the Earl of Carnwath.

LONDON, 29TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Sarats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5 5/16d.

Exchange on India	1/9½ to 1/10d.
Oriental Bank shares	£47-10
Chartered do.	£16 10
Do. Mercantile shares	£22-10
Hong-kong and Shanghai shares	£21
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93
4½ do do	94
5 do do	100
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅛
5 do. French Rents, 1872	103½
Bar Silver	57½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 8,437,500	Inc.	£ 62,500
Bills discounted	£18 437,500	Inc.	£562,500
Bullion	£21,000,000	Dec.	£ 62,500

Arrivals—Hindoo

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 30TH APRIL, 7-30 A.M.

Mail Steamer Peshawur, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, 30TH APRIL, 12-10 P.M.

H. M. S. Briton, from Aden, arrived, and sailed for Calcutta last evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-GAEKWAR'S RANEES IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY morning, a large crowd of natives, who collected at the approaches to the B. B. and C. I. Railway station at Churney Road, might have led one to imaginet hat something of unusual interest to the native community was about to occur. The presence of Mr. Souter, Mr. Edginton, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Venayek Wasudeo, Oriental Translator to Government, at the early hour of 5 A.M. in the vicinity of the station, might have led him to believe that there must be some truth in his surmise. The fact was that it was whispered among the Marathas in Bombay on the preceding (Thursday) night that Malhar Rao's Ranees were to be brought to Bombay by a special train; and hence the crowd of Hindoos at the station.

The special train left Baroda at 9 o'clock on Thursday night, and was timed to reach Churney Road station about 4 A.M. yesterday. Owing, however, to a slight accident to the engine, it was unexpectedly delayed on the way and arrived at Churney Road at 8-15 A.M. The officers above named, who had left the station, had returned a few minutes previously and were in attendance as the train came in. It consisted of seven carriages arranged in the following order:—a third class carriage with the servants of Mansabaee, the former Ranee; a second class carriage with her relations; and a first class carriage with Mansabaee and her maids; then came a third, a first, and a second class carriage with Luxmeebaee's servants, Luxmeebaee herself, and her relations respectively. In the last or seventh carriage were 25 men of the 22nd Regiment N. I., who accompanied the party as an escort from Baroda. Among the personal effects brought by one of the Ranees, was a gold cradle and a silver bedstead. It is understood that, when leaving the palace, the Ranees wanted to take away with them quantities of jewellery; but were forbidden from doing so on the ground that the jewellery was the property of the State and must remain in the State treasury.

Ranee Luxmeebaee was first asked to get out of the carriage, when she made an appeal *ad misericordiam* to the officers present, saying she had committed no offence. Mr. Souter assured her, through the Oriental Translator, that every care would be taken of her and every attention shown to her, but that the orders of Government must be obeyed. She then got into a carriage and pair which was ready for her at the station entrance, and was driven up a bungalow in Girgaum, where she is temporarily to put up. The other Ranee, Mansabaee, was conveyed in a similar carriage to another bungalow in the same district, whither her relations and attendants followed her in other carriages provided for them. A police officer and four mounted policemen accompanied each of the Ranee's carriages. A havildar of police and a few native policemen are to be stationed on duty at the bungalows occupied by them.

The military escort left the train at the Marine Lines station and proceeded to the lines of the Marine Battalion.

Mr. Pendlebury, acting Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was on the engine of the special train, which was driven under the personal superintendence of the foreman of the Locomotive Department.

It is rumoured that a native gentleman who holds a high judicial position at Poona, and who has the reputation of being the ablest of the educated natives of Western India, is likely to be dismissed from the Government service for the share he has taken in the agitation in favour of the ex-Gaekwar.

One hundred barrels of gunpowder were put on board the steamer Bagdad at Madras for Rangoon on Tuesday morning by some of the ordnance officers employed in the Arsenal of Fort St. George.

THE news report from Aden from the 16th to the 21st April 1875 states, that H. M.'s.s. Vulture and the S. V. Kwangtong of B. M., have proceeded to visit Maculla and Shuhur. The Sultan of Zanzibar is expected at Aden on or about the 17th May *en route* to England. Dr. Kirk, the Consul-General, will accompany His Highness.

THE arrangements for strengthening the garrison of Tonghoo in Burmah, which were begun some time ago, have been carried out on a somewhat larger scale than was originally intended. Two batteries of mountain artillery with a full complement of elephants, half of the 67th Queen's Regiment and two wings of a native infantry regiment, have arrived.

A most warlike season is anticipated at Aldershot. The whole of the Staff is to be employed during the summer drills, strengthened by the appointment of "Acting officers" during the time the field operations are in progress. The force will consist of "two Army Corps," which will probably be commanded respectively by Generals MacMahon and Herbert.

THE first announcement that Madras received of the demise of the Governor was at the band stand on Tuesday evening. Ere the programme had been gone through a messenger arrived from Government House desiring the band to cease playing. This naturally aroused public curiosity which was only too suddenly allayed by the fact being made known that the order had been issued on account of Lord Hobart's death.

THE *Pioneer* now positively assures officers of the Punjab Force that there is not one iota of truth in the statement that, hereafter, the native army regiments are to take their tour of duty with them on the North-West Frontier. Of course circumstances might arise to recommend the adoption of such a measure temporarily, but its establishment as a system has not, we may say, a single disciple among our military authorities.

It is stated that Colonel Horace Browne, now at Simla, and Mr. Ney Elias, Assistant Political Agent at Mandalay, will proceed to Shanghai immediately, there to meet Mr. Wade,—Shanghai, we presume, being the nearest telegraphic station,—and thence the two former, according to present arrangements, will accompany the Chinese expedition to Yunan, Hails and to investigate the origin of the disaster on the spot. It is possible the inquiry may implicate the Burmese Government.

CHOLERA is subsiding at Lucknow. The local papers say:—"The deaths registered in Lucknow during the week ending 2nd April 1875, give a rate of mortality of only 12·51 per thousand—Health good. Who will say in face of such irrefragable evidence that the sanitary arrangements of this city are not perfect! We can laugh at old fogies complaining of filthy drains and other abominations in the native part of the city, and can point to *figures*, the irresistible logic of facts, in support of the statement that Lucknow is the healthiest city in India.

THE fifteen Sikhs of the 28th Punjab Infantry who, under the command of Colonel Horace Browne behaved so gallantly when attacked by 500 or more Chinese in Burmah recently, are likely to receive some notice of, and reward for, their brave conduct. The Supreme Government has, we believe, consulted the Commander-in-Chief as to the nature and extent of the reward to be bestowed on them, and one of the most substantial uses of such recognition of their services would certainly be the publication of their gallant deeds before every Regiment in India as speedily as possible.

THE thermometer in Madras on Sunday gave these refreshing results:—

Maximum: solar heat in vacuo	144 9-10
Maximum: in shade	104 3-10
Minimum: in shade	81 3-10

90·0 is the average temperature at mid day in most houses in darkened rooms, from which the hot land wind was excluded. It is a happy circumstance that this great heat is felt by the majority of exotics to be more uncomfortable than unhealthy. The thermometer in the shade of our (*Madras Mail*) verandah at noon to-day, (the 28th) in a place protected from the land wind, stood at blood heat, 98°, with a "rising tendency."

IT is a curious circumstance, says the *Englishman*, and one which, if all we have heard is true might be explained to the advantage of the public, that during the last six months, more or less, no fewer than six of the commanders of the I. G. S. N. Company's steamers have been discharged from the Company's service. If we were to publish what we have heard of the statements of the commanders themselves on the subject, their employers would probably reply that a bad workman quarrels with his tools. The proverb is, no doubt, true; but is it equally true that a good workman sometimes quarrels with his tools, and, when he does so, there are generally good grounds for an impartial examination of their quality.

SOME Russian officers have resolved to emulate Lieutenant von Zubowitz's famous ride from Vienna to Paris, and are to ride from St. Petersburg in twenty-one days. One of the number has just ridden with an orderly from St. Petersburg to Moscow (698 versts) in nine days; and the trip seems to have been pleasant, though the riders were often stopped on their way by zealous officials, who could not understand the object of their haste. When Englishmen fail to doubting what are the blessings they have cause to be thankful for, they should remember that England is still the only country in Europe where a man can pelt at full trot along country roads without exciting in the breasts of the rural police other feelings than those of respectful admiration.

MR. S. L. FILDES, the illustrator of Edwin Drood, and the painter of the 'Casuals' in last year's exhibition, has this year painted a very strong and noble picture, which is in no sense a repetition, but is in strong contrast to his former work. It is a single figure, three-quarter length, life size, which represents the ideal of female peasant life. Behind the figure, which with the face is partly in shadow, stretches a far-off sky, brilliant with summer sunny light. The figure moves through lush-grass, and the uplands behind it are steeped in that golden glory of sunlight which blanches the very green of grass itself. The beauty of attitude is secured by the *pose*, in which the left hand supports a milking-pail on one hip while the right hand holds a little stool. The face is shadowed by the straw hat, of a fashion which obtained among farmers' daughters about the end of the last century. The painting of the face is full of beauty and of force. Mr. Fildes' new work of great advance him as a painter in the estimation both of critics and of the public. He has sold this picture for 1,000 guineas, and has received from a Manchester dealer a commission to paint another picture for 2,000£.

Vanity Fair:—The *Athenæum* takes the high and mighty line about the Johnson *v.* Dilke verdict, and will not appeal—will not accept the subscriptions which have been largely offered—will not do anything, except curse and pay. But the verdict was a bad one in the public interest. With the fact that it was also from the private point of view monstrous, we, as representing the public, are less concerned. But that it was monstrous is pretty easily shown. It came to be tried in Scotland through an "interdict" having been laid on the agent of the proprietor of the *Athenæum* in Scotland—i. e., upon the ground that the *Athenæum* has property in Scotland. What is the property of the *Athenæum* in Scotland? Say that the *Athenæum* receipts are:—Advertisements £7,500, and sales, £9,000 a year; or £16,500 a year in all: and the expenses for editors, editorial payments, printing, paper, petty cash, and so forth, £11,000 a year—not very far from the mark, we think—the total profits of the paper would be £5,500 a year, and the Scotch profit might seem to be £500 a year, or more. But, as a fact, no advertisements come to the *Athenæum* from Scotland, and the profits on mere sale at 3d. being low, if advertisements are not counted, it may be doubted whether the *Athenæum* makes £200 a year out of Scotland, which has thus fined it £1,275, and costs of still greater amount, upon the fiction of a Scotch property possessed by its proprietors. Very Scotch this.

AT the meeting of the Mysore Planters' Association, held on the 27th of March at Sucklaspore, to consider the Report for the year 1874-75 the President, Mr. R. A. Anderson, among other remarks said:—The Pioneers of Coffee planting entered Mysore and commenced operations under a cloud, no one knew the requirements of the country or the nature of the climate, mistakes were the inevitable result, a capital and energy has been squandered away in buying experience, systems which had been and still are adopted with the greatest success in other countries have proved ruinously unsuited to Mysore. Government to speak generally agreed to take a per centage on our produce in return for the grant of land. Restrictions were made about the planting of the land and these in most cases have been scrupulously attended to. Government being partners as it were have now the means of behaving liberally to us. Had the enterprise turned out an unexampled success Government would have benefitted by it, but at present I hope it will behove those who have the working out of our future, to take all circumstances into consideration when considering a report of our deliberations as it trust will be made to contain an account of the many trials we have already passed through and the difficulties which at the sacrifice of our health and of our capital, we are only now on a fair way to overcome.

BOMBAY.

WE understand that Baron De Larpent has been appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court.

CAUSING TORTURE.—A Hindoo was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. P. Ryan, for having caused another to torture his buffaloes.

FOWL STEALING.—A woman named Suckoo was sentenced yesterday to four months' imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee for this offence.

THEFT.—Louis D'Cruz was yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for fraudulently applying in breach of trust several articles of wearing apparel entrusted to him by Mr. George Taylor.

ENDANGERING LIFE.—Mothee Balls, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, for having attempted to cross the B. B. and C. I Railway level-crossing at Girgaum while an engine was approaching, and thereby endangered his life.

THE STABBING CASE.—The man Purshotum Jugjeewun who was charged, as already reported by us, with having stabbed Jasodabai, woman, in the Bholeshwur Temple on the 5th instant, was yesterday committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions by Mr. P. Ryan,

A JEW AND HIS DAUGHTER.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a Jew named Benjamin Sailow, pleaded guilty to having received a silver anklet from his daughter, he knowing her to have stolen it, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of a man named Gunnoo Balloo, who was killed while at work, in the Moorjee Goculdas Mills at Parell, by the machinery, in one of the straps of which he had been accidentally caught. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 20th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March		
Quadrille	Dinorah	Laurent.
Overture	Il Talismano	Rossini.
Valse	First Love	Farmer.
Selection	Vepres Siciliennes	Verdi.
Galop	Jubilee	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

KEROSINE OIL.—It will be observed in our advertising columns that Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Company of this city, have just received a supply of Kerosine Oil from Boston which has been expressly manufactured for India. The known reputation of the firm is a sufficient guarantee that the Oil is of the best quality. In these days of accidents and explosions on account of an inferior description of Kerosine Oil getting into the market, consumers would do well to be careful of the quality of the Kerosine Oil they purchase.

A SEAMAN STABBING ANOTHER.—George Nicholas, a Greek seaman, was yesterday charged before the presiding Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, with having stabbed John Conway, a seaman belonging to the Gallway. It appears that the men had a fight while at the "Royal Oak" boarding house, but were separated by the bystanders. On being released from restraint, the defendant rushed at Conway and stabbed him in the thigh, injuring him severely. The complainant being still in hospital the prisoner was remanded.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Dave Carson and his company of Minstrels have dissolved partnership. This event took place on the 31st of April in Calcutta. Only two of the company remain with Dave Carson in Calcutta, the remaining partners were, by latest accounts, at Colombo. They are on their way to England, but have advertised their intention of giving some performances at Colombo before leaving. They call themselves the *Orpheus Operetta and Vaudeville* Company and the members are Leslie, Pierce Norville and Hogarth. They say they have nothing to do with Dave Carson.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—At the High Court yesterday, a summary suit was heard before Mr Justice Bayley, in which Thomas Fisher Punnett sued Govindjee Inderjee and another, to recover Rs. 1,210 due on two bills of exchange. The bills were executed in December last by the first defendant on behalf of the partnership for Rs. 55 and Rs. 1,155 in favour of Messrs. Punnett and Co. The first defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim, but said he had no money to satisfy it, as his partner had absconded with the partnership assets. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,210, interest and costs. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff.

We learn that Mr. Kashinath Gadgill, Pleader, leaves this station shortly for Baroda on some business.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE porters on the Nizum's State Railway stations at Hyderabad and Secunderabad, we learn, have struck for a higher rate of pay, and much inconvenience has in consequence been felt by all concerned. Apparently the cause is low wages and heavy work. Matters have since been remedied we learn.—*Id.*

JUMNABAI, widow of the late Khunderao Gaekwar will, we hear, leave Poona in a day or so by special train for Baroda.—*Id.*

THE Subordinate Magistrate's examination will be held in Bombay on Monday and Tuesday next. Poona has sent down four or five candidates for this examination.—*Id.*

NINETEEN pupils of the Poona Deccan College have passed their examination in F. A. Altogether the Town Hall mustered 181 candidates out of which 69 were successful.—*Id.*

THE Special Railway carriages on the Madras Line such as the one used by the Governor of Madras, puts out of the shade completely the Special Carriages on the G.I.P.R. Line. We had the opportunity, on Wednesday evening last, of seeing two Special carriages at the Poona Station, which were on their way to Madras. They were really admired by many persons. The cost of these carriages, we are told, is about a lac and a half of Rupees. The principle upon which these carriages have been constructed is really very good. The accommodation is not only well arranged, but the facility which one has of walking about inside is wonderful. Each carriage is also well provided with furniture for the convenience of passengers. Can't the G. I. P. Railway be prevailed upon to follow the example of the Railway authorities at Madras, and have a few such carriages, as we have noticed, constructed?—*Id.*

A MERCHANT named Chemunmull has failed at Sukkur, the amount of his liabilities being estimated at a lakh of rupees.—*Sindian.*

A DINOY named Ganesh Puraad while leaving for Bombay on Wednesday, laden with a cargo of grain, grounded and capsized close to the native Jetty.—*Id.*

THE decision was given on Thursday, 22nd April, in the case of the Marwaddee, who was charged with abstracting four hundred rupees' currency notes from a letter addressed to a Banian merchant. The accused was convicted and sentenced by Mr. Gibbons, to pay a fine of Rs 300, or in default to suffer 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Id.*

THE prisoner who escaped from the Karrachee Jail, about two months ago, and who was retaken at Sukkur, was brought down by train last Thursday, and is now in the lock-up at the Fouzdaree. He states that just previously to his effecting his escape he concealed himself behind a tree not far from the Factory, and that the D-puty Jailor and the Naique passed close to where he was lying. His feet, he says, were not concealed, so that it is made sufficiently evident that if the Deputy Jailor and the Naique had only cast their eyes the man would have been discovered in his hiding place. The Deputy Jailor has been fined Rs. 10, as we mentioned the other day, for the carelessness he displayed on the occasion, and it remains to be seen whether, after the statement made by the prisoner, he will not be more severely dealt with.—*Id.*

THE "latest novelty" in woman's attire does not sound comfortable. She has, it seems, adopted a garment in which it is almost impossible to walk or to sit down, or to enter a carriage, and which can only be worn by throwing the body into the most painful contortions according to instructions specially given by the dressmakers who manufacture it. The Paris correspondent of the *Queen* gives the following account of this new article of dress:—"Splendid-fitting," says the correspondent, "are inconvenient for the street and even for getting into a carriage, and they are so tied back and banded with elastic that walking, and above all, sitting down, are not the easy carelessnessments of yore. Some dressmakers give instructions as to the management of these demi-trains. The best manner of gathering up the train is to turn to the right, bending slightly backwards, and to take hold of he dress as low down as possible with the right hand. When you straighten and stand upright again will be slightly lifted, and thus become no onger than a short costume. When you wish to let the skirt fall again you must throw it back with a sweep of the right hand. This will be found a much more graceful way of preserving the train from contact with the streets than by lifting it on each side with both hands."

WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

THE accompanying reports are forwarded to the Editor *Bombay Gazette* with the Municipal Commissioner's compliments with reference to a para. appearing in the *Gazette* of the 26th instant. The water which supplies the shipping appears to be perfectly pure, but the Health Officer has been requested to have it chemically analyzed.

It is impossible that sewage can get into the main:—

To the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the accompanying report from the district Turncock for favour of perusal. It is with reference to the para. in to-day's *Statesman*, which states that the Second Assistant Harbour Master "has been sent for by the authorities on board ships and steamers now lying in the harbour, to obtain a sample of drinking water from each The captains complain that they are supplied with water which has been polluted with sewage."

Immediately on reading the above para. in the newspaper I directed Mr. Hewett to obtain a sample of water as it was delivered through the pipe. I send it to you in a copper chatty herewith. The water is as pure as that obtained from the pipes in other localities, and the alarm about its being polluted with sewage is entirely groundless.

You will remember that the delivery pipe employed by the Harbour Board for the shipping was shifted about two years ago to a distance of about four hundred feet from the night-soil pipe.—I have, &c.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 22nd April 1875.

I beg to report that, according to Mr. Hewett's orders this morning, I, in company with my assistant Dhakoo Dalvy, went to Carnac Bunder, and fetched a chatty full of Vehar water drawn from the fifth delivery pipe. When the water was being drawn, the Government barge Panwalla was also drawing water at the time. The water in the chatty was taken in the presence of the captain of the water barge, Mr Le Ruez.

When I was leaving the Bunder, the captain of the barge asked me what I was going to do with the water that I was taking away in the chatty. I told him that I had orders to take it to the office for the purpose of its being analyzed. The captain said he knew all about the affair. It was all owing to the captain of the steam-ship Odessa complaining about the discoloured state of the water which was drawn into some of his tanks from the barge. Mr Le ues further told me that on the captain of the s s Odessa drawing his attention to the same, he went on board the Odessa, and examined the water into a glass, which he found to be of a slight brownish or iron colour of a little scrid taste. Upon this Mr. Le Ruez, as he informed me, took the captain of the s. s. Odessa on board his water barge and showed him the water in his own tanks, which the captain himself was obliged to grant was as clear as crystal. After this there was no doubt the tanks of the Odessa were dirty, and that was the cause of the water being discoloured. And so Mr Le Ruez told the captain of the s. s. Odessa. In spite of the captain of the s. s. Odessa's statement that the tanks were limewashed twice, Mr Le Ruez told me that he believed the tanks were not cleaned before taking water.

Mr Le Ruez further told me that a similar complaint was made to him by the captain of the steam-ship C. W. Anderson, whom he had satisfied that the water from the barge was clear, but that the tanks were not clean.

R. AZAVEDO,
April 22. T.C. No. 3 Dist.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending the 21st instant are published for general information.

Kurrachee.—River rising. Measles in Jerruck and tuppas Ghorabari, Kuta and Shawl. Two cases of small-pox in village of Jinud Zungajo, in taluka Shahbunder; patients previously vaccinated. Cattle-disease in Ghorabari tuppa. Fever in Jobi and Mirpur Batora tuppas.

Shikarpur.—Days warm, nights cool. Public health improving. Harvesting going on. Wheat slightly injured in places by blight.

Hyderabad.—Damage to standing rabi crops by blight in Nawabshah and Hyderabad talukas. No other change in state of crops. River rising steadily. Small-pox in taluka Allyar-Tanda on road from Umerkot. Sickness owing to north winds.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather hot, maximum temperature 183 deg. Rabi crops being reaped, out-turn estimated at 14 annas.

Ahmedabad—No change.

Surat.—Weather and public health good.

Broach.—Rain last night. Morning and evening cool.

Kaira.—Three deaths from cholera in Neriad. Slight sickness in Anand. Other talukas free from disease. Weather hot.

Khandesh.—Scarcity of water in Bhosawal taluka. Weather hot. Reaping of rabi crops completed. Export from December to March equivalent to 88,600 bales; rates unchanged.

Nasik.—Of one hundred and thirty-three cases of cholera in Nasik, sixty-seven resulted in death. Cholera has also broken out in talukas Sinar, Dindori, Niphar, and Igutpura, where out of fifteen cases six resulted in death. Weather warm. Cholera abating in Nasik.

Tanna—Weather hot and sultry. Public health good, save one death from cholera. Fever in Shapur taluka, and guinea-worm and small-pox in some villages of Wada taluka. Scarcity of drinking water in some places in Wada taluka.

Poona.—No change.

Ahmednagar.—Slight cattle-disease in Ankola and Parner talukas. Health good.

Sholapur—Cattle-disease in Sholapur taluka. Weather very warm.

Satara.—Rain 4 cents. Slight ague continues Patun. Cattle-disease in Walwa and Patun. Heat intense.

Belgaum.—Rain twenty-one cents. Crops harvested. Fever prevalent throughout the collectorate. Weather very hot. Small-pox and measles in Belgaum.

Dharwar.—Slight rainfall in peta Nargund. Ground being prepared for early crops in Hangal and Kalshetgi. Fever prevailing in Navalgund and Gadak. Cattle-disease has appeared in Gadak and is causing mortality in Bankapur.

Kanara.—Preparations for monsoon crop continue. Weather hot. Slight rain above Ghauts. Out-turn of second crop fair. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease slightly prevalent.

Kaladgi.—Cotton-picking progressing; yield fair, except in Indi, Bagalkot and Mudibehal, where it is indifferent. Health good.

Rajkote.—Crops all harvested and nearly threshed; out-turn good. Whether hot. Health good.

Wadwan.—Cholera appeared in some parts of Wadwan district. No other change.

Baroda.—Cotton being pressed and sold. Rabi crops stored. Some cases of cholera in the city.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 13th inst.) Il rabi crops cut; owing to cloudy weather in the Ratnagiri talukas fruit in Dapuli the crops are middling. Cattle-disease slightly in talukas Deogad and Sungmeshwar, Mandangad Peta and the town of Dapuli. Public health generally good.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Parshotum Ballajee, goldsmith.

Moosaa Sullemon and Cassum Moosaa, who carried on business as dyers in the name of Moosaa Sullemon.

Isaac Nissim, Hebrew writer.

Memon Hajee Sullamon Tyeb, mehta in the service of Hossein Meeya and Hajee Ahmed, timber merchants.

Shamrow Narrayen, and Awoodee, woman, the first-named of whom is employed in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the second unemployed.

Ettoo Sabajee, Cancoo Nillajee, and Bhawoo Arjoon, who lately traded in partnership under the name, style, and firm of Ettoo Sabajee and Company, as contractors.

Antonio Sebastian de Souza, dealer in bread.

Daniel Patrick Meehan, formerly a boatman, at present unemployed.

Ghella Dhunraz, formerly a Gujarathi writer, now unemployed.

Dawood Affron, book-binder.

Purmanundass Purbhoodass, general merchant.

Heerjee Hunsraz, who lately traded in partnership with Tricumjee Velljee, Khimjee Mottee, Assaris Mooljee, and Tejpar Shewram, in Bombay, Shahpur, Bansi, Jagdur, Maijee, Khangaum, Vurda, Oomrawuttee, Nagpore and Ahmedabad and in partnership with Heerjee Jetsey in Mirzapore and Jabalpore in partnership with Banjee Mowjee in Dhollera, Bhownagger, and Mowa, under the name, style, and firm of Tricumjee Velljee and Co., and who also lately traded in some transactions in partnership with Bhanjee Heerjee in Bombay. Barsi, Mudhol, and Nagpore, under the name of Bhanjee Heerjee, as a general merchant.

Wishwanath Ramcrisna, English writer.

Shewram Mahadeo Tarkhur, who lately traded in partnership with one Luxuman Lad as a cultivator, and now a dealer in vegetables.

Narron Puswa, Tile-turner.

Atmaram Sudanund, clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Damodhur Heerajee, clerk in the service of one Mahomed Ally.

Jainabaee, widow of the late Khanoo Chuban, butcher.

Sittaram Ramcrustna, clerk in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay.

Ghella Ramchund, formerly traded as a general merchant, in partnership with Bhugwan Gungaram and Mugon Scorchund, under the name of Ghella Ramchunder, and now a mehta in the service of one Mahomedbhai Rahimtoola.

Motilall Gungaram, formerly in the service of one Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, now unemployed.

Emam Chund, dealer in sheep.

Dayabhoy Lalbhoy, mehta in the employ of one Cullianchund Hurydass.

Dhunjibhoy Rustomjee, manager in the service of Manockjee Rustomjee.

Suwah Curson and Cutera Suwah, carpenters.

Ramdass Ganjee dealer in piece goods

Radha Kesail, tailor.

Vullubbhoy Gopallass, merchant.

Vincent Manuel, formerly an English writer, now unemployed.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more delicious or valuable beverage." We could further favour the opinions of the *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the most homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the regular meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last, there were present:—Charles Currey, Esq., Chairman; Thomas Blaney, Esq.; Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E.; Surgeon-Major Hewlett; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq.; and Shantaram Narayen Esq. The Municipal Commissioner was also present.

PENSION OR RETIRING FUND.

The consideration of papers relating to the proposed establishment of a pension or retiring fund for Municipal officers was resumed. The Secretary read the resolution proposed by the Chairman, and the amendment proposed by Dr. Blaney at the last meeting, and after some conversation in which Dr. Blaney, Mr. Pedder, Dr. Hewlett and the Chairman took part, Dr. Blaney's amendment was put to the meeting in the following altered form and carried:—

That a pension and gratuity scheme on the principle recommended by Mr. Ravenscroft in his note of the 29th September 1874 be adopted, supplemented by a compassionate allowance for widows and orphans. And that a reduction of half an anna in the rupee be made from the salary of each servant on the fixed establishment of the Municipality.

EXTENSION OF THE PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The next business was the correspondence between the Municipal Commissioner and the General Manager and Engineer of the Gas Company on the subject of a reduction in the charges for gas, and the extension of the public lighting.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had mentioned some two or three meetings ago that nothing had been done with regard to the extension of kerosine lighting, because he had entered into negociations with the Manager of the Gas Company, by which he hoped to extend the gas lighting without additional cost to the Municipality. He had had two or three interviews with Mr. Scott, and they arrived at a scheme, by which it was arranged that Mr. Scott should telegraph home to his directors to know what were the lowest terms they would agree to. What they arrived at was this, that if the Gas Company would agree to reduce their rates from Rs. 102 to Rs. 80 per lamp per annum, and would also undertake to lay all the mains now required, and henceforth to point lamp posts which had hitherto been a charge on the Municipality, the Municipality would undertake to spent not less money than they had hitherto spent with the Gas Company, and to lengthen their contract to a period of 14 years from the time the extension of lighting was made, the present contract having yet a little more than three years to run. Upon the basis of this Mr. Scott had telegraphed home to the directors of his Company, and at first they had proposed to reduce the rate to something over Rs. 80, but he (Mr. Pedder) told Mr. Scott that he had quite made up his mind not to propose to the Council higher terms than Rs. 80, and he must request to know what the lowest terms were. The result was that the directors came to the conclusion they would accept the terms originally agreed upon between himself and Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott now made the following proposal:—

To the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

SIR,—I beg to confirm the verbal arrangement which we arrived at yesterday, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, regarding the extension of public lighting.

That in consideration of the Corporation granting a new contract and increasing the number of public lamps by 750, this Company is to reduce the annual cost per lamp from Rs 102, the amount charged under the present contract, to Rs. 80.

The new contract to be for a term of not less than fourteen years, and to come into operation when the 750 new lamps are lighted.

This Company to lay and provide the new mains free of cost to the Corporation.

The new lamps to be fixed at the usual distances apart. All lamps to be kept in repair and painted by the Company. This latter has been heretofore at the charge of the Corporation.

Under the present contract the total cost of the public lighting amounts to Rs. 2,54,184 per annum, and is made up as follows:—

Public lamps now fixed 2,373	@	Rs. 102=	Rs. 2,42,046
Bunder lamps	47	@ 102=	4,794
Queen's Road extension	72	102=	7 344
			Rs 2,54,184

Under the terms of the new contract, as 678 extra lamps the cost of public lighting will amount to Rs. 2,53,600, or Rs. 584 less than under the existing contract.

This letter is written without prejudice to the right of increasing the number of lamps during the term of the contract at the rate of Rs. 80 per lamp per annum provided always that the supply pipes can be taken from the existing mains.

The whole of the extra lamps can be erected during this year provided the new mains are ordered during the next month and the work put in hand at once.

I may add that the directors of this Company hope to be able to reduce the price of gas to private consumers from time to time during the duration of the new contract.

This letter is written without prejudice to the existing contract between this Company and the Municipality.—I have, &c.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer.

The Bombay Gas Company, Limited, Bombay, 23rd April.

This he (Mr. Pedder) thought was a fair arrangement, and he was prepared to recommend the Town Council to adopt it, for if the arrangement was carried out they would be able to light all the principal streets and thoroughfares which at present remained unlighted or imperfectly lighted, and to extend the gas lighting to such an extent as would supply all the wants, that could be said to ex

HIGH COURT.

PARTHUMAL WIDOW VS. MORARJEE GOCULDASS AND OTHERS.

JUDGMENT was yesterday delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley in this suit, in which Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang instructed by Messrs. Riming ton, Hore and Langley appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Farran, Mr. B. Tyebjee and Mr. Telang instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani appeared for the first and third defendants, Morarjee Gocouldass and Kunjee Lilladhur. The second defendant entered no appearance, and attended only as a witness in the course of the case. His Lordship said that this was a suit brought for the recovery of certain Government Promissory Notes, and cash of the value of about Rs. 18,000; which the three defendants, admittedly, in the life time of one Gocouldass Wittuldass recovered on his behalf in Bombay, and constituted themselves trustees of those moneys for him. Gocouldass died intestate in June 1873 and was succeeded in his property by his childless widow Sakurbai, who died of dysentery at Porebunder in September 1873. The first and third defendants denied that Sakurbai died intestate, and a document was produced purporting to be a will whereby she gave away the bulk of Gocouldass' property in charity. His Lordship reviewed the evidence at considerable length, and stated that he had not the slightest doubt, but that the alleged will had been forged, and therefore ordered it to be impounded, and passed judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed with costs, as against the first and third defendants personally as they, His Lordship held, had no right whatever to put the plaintiff to the enormous cost incurred in this suit by defending it, and the second defendant who had acted prudently by taking no part in the defence, would have to bear his own cost if any.

A full report of His Lordship's judgment will be published in an early issue.

KATTYWAR RACES, 1875.

PROSPECTUS, TO BE HELD AT RAJKOTE ON THURSDAY, 19TH AUGUST 1875 AND SUBSEQUENT DAYS.

STEWARDS.—J. B. Peile, Esquire, C. S.; Colonels C. A. Moyle, C. B. Stuart, Captains Candy, Scott, Mayne, Salmon, A. J., Leggatt, Esquire, and Azam Narsingprasad.

FIRST DAY.—THURSDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

PROVINCIAL STAKES.—Rupees 750 from the Fund. For all Kattywar Stud-bred mares and horses. Weight for age. 1 Mile. Reduced 1 stone.

Entrance 1st June	.....	Rs. 30
,, 1st July	.....	,, 75
,, 18th August	.....	,, 150

when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rupees for each horse declared to start. 1½ Miles.

THE THAKORE OF RAJKOTE'S PURSE.—Value Rupees 250. For all horses bred in Kattywar. Weight for age and inches. Maidens allowed 7lbs. 1½ Mile. Entrance 2 G. M. (no penalty to provincial Winners Handicap.)

THE RAJKOTE PURSE.—Rupees 500 from the Fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st June	.....	Rs. 50
,, 1st July	.....	,, 100
,, 1st August	.....	,, 150

A Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ Miles. Three horses from different stables to start or the Purse will be withheld.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.—Rupees 300 from the Fund. For all maiden Galloways. Weight for age and inches; Winners before the Meeting—once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs extra.

Entrance 1st June	.....	Rs. 30
,, 1st July	.....	,, 60
,, 1st August	.....	,, 100

when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ Mile.

THE HACK.—Rupees 100 from the Fund. For all untrained horses. Arabs 10st 7lbs. usual penalties for Australian and English. G. R. Entrance 1 G. M. ½ Mile.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, 21st AUGUST.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Rupees 500. For all Arab Maidens. Weight for age, reduced 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st June	.....	Rs. 50
,, 1st July	.....	,, 100
,, 1st July	.....	,, 150

when the Race will close. A Sweep-stakes of Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start. 1¼ Miles. Three horses from different stables to start or the Cup will be withheld.

THE KATTYWAR CHALLENGE CUP.—A piece of Plate, Value Rupees 1,000.—For all horses, owned and nominated by bona fide residents of 2 years or more in Kattywar or Guzerat or Officers of the Military, Civil and Uncovenanted Services, who have been stationed in those Provinces within 3 months before the Meeting. Weight for age and class raised 1st. 7 lbs. G. R. European professionals 5 lbs. penalty. No penalty on native professionals. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

Entrance 1st June	.....	Rs. 50.
,, 1st July	.....	,, 100.
,, 1st August	.....	,, 250.

when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ Miles.

PRINCE BAHADOOR KHAN OF JOONAGHUR'S CUP.—Value Rupees 250. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st June	.....	Rs. 50
,, 1st July	.....	,, 100
,, 1st August	.....	,, 150

when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ Miles.

THE COUNTRY BRED STAKES.—Rupees 750 from the Fund. For all horses bred in the Bombay Presidency. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1 Mile.

Entrance 1st June	.....	Rs. 30
,, 1st July	.....	,, 75
,, 18th August	.....	,, 150

when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start.

THE POST RACE.—Rupees 100 from the Fund. For all Ponies 13-2 and under—C. W. over 3st. ¼ mile. Entrance Rupees 5.

THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

THE THAKORE OF PALITANA'S CUP.—Value Rupees 500. For all Arabs bona fide the property of European and Native residents of the Province of Kattywar. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st June	.....	Rs. 50
,, 1st July	.....	,, 100
,, 1st August	.....	,, 150

when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ Miles. Three horses to start from different stables or the Cup will be withheld.

THE GOVERNMENT STAKES.—Rupees 500 from the Fund. For all horses bred in Kattywar or Guzerat. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st June	.....	Rs. 25
,, 1st July	.....	,, 50
,, 18th August	.....	,, 100

when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start 1½ Miles.

THE COLONIAL STAKES.—Rupees 500 from the Fund. For all Colonial and Country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st June	.....	Rs. 50
,, 1st July	.....	,, 100
,, 1st August	.....	,, 150

when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start. 2 Miles.

THE KATTYWAR OAKS.—For a Challenge Cup Value Rupees 750 presented by His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur. For all Mares bred in Kattywar owned and nominated by Chiefs, Landed Proprietors, and residents of Kattywar. To close and name the day before the Meeting. Entrance Rupees 50. 1 Mile. 9 stone.

THE CHARGERS' STAKES.—Rupees 100 from the Fund. For all untrained Chargers ridden on parade and for whom horse allowance is drawn, Arabs and Country-breds to carry 10 st. 7 lbs. Usual penalty for Walers and English. Entrance Rupees 15. G. R. ½ Mile.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

HIS HIGHNESS ALI SHAN'S PURSE.—Value Rs 500. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners of former years—once, 2lbs; twice and oftener, 12 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

Entrance 1st May	.....	Rs. 50
,, 1st June	.....	,, 100
,, 1st July	.....	,, 150

when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start. 1¼ Miles. Three horses from different stables to start or the Purse will be withheld.

THE AUCTION STAKES.—Rupees 300 from the Fund. For all horses. Rupees 1,000 to carry 10 st. 7 lbs. 5 lbs. allowed for each 100 Rupees. No penalties or allowances. Entrance Rupees 30. The winner to be sold by auction after the Race. Any surplus above selling price to go to the Fund. 1½ Miles.

THE SOORASHTRA CUP.—Rupees 750 from the Fund. A Handicap for all horses bred in the Bombay Presidency.

Entrance 1st June	.....	Rs. 50
,, 1st July	.....	,, 100
,, 18th August	.....	,, 150

H. F. for not standing the Handicap which will be declared the day before the Race. 1½ Miles.

THE LADIES PURSE.—Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens of the meeting allowed 7 lb.

Entrance 1st June	.....	Rs. 50
,, 1st July	.....	,, 100
,, 1st August	.....	,, 150

when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start. 2 Miles.

THE SCURRY.—Rupees 100 from the Fund. For all untrained horses Arabs and C. Bs. 10 st. 7 lbs. Colonials 11st. 11 lbs. Winners of Hacks or Chargers to carry 7 lbs. extra, of both 10 lbs. Entrance Rupees 15. ½ Mile.

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

THE WINNERS HANDICAP.—Rupees 600 from the Fund. Forced for all winners at an entrance of Rs. 75 for each Race won, except the untrained, Pony, and Country-bred Races. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rupees 100 to be made at noon the day before the Race. H. F to losers for not standing the Handicap which will be declared by 10 A. M. on the day of the Race. 2 Miles.

THE PROVINCIAL WINNERS HANDICAP.—Rupees 300 from the Fund. Forced for all winners of the Country-bred Races (The Thakore of Rajcote's Purse excepted) at an entrance of Rs. 50 for each race won. Optional to losers in the same Races at an entrance of Rupees 75 to be made at noon the day before the Race. H. F. to losers for not standing the Handicap which will be declared by 10 A. M. on the day of the Race. 1½ Miles.

THE LOSERS HANDICAP.—Rupees 250 from the Fund. Open to all beaten horses of the Meeting. Entrance Rupees 50. H. F. for not standing the Handicap. 1½ Miles. Handicap to be declared at 10 A.M. the day of the Race when starting declarations will be made.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.—Gunzrat Steeple Chase Challenge Cup. A piece of plate value Rupees 500. For all horses. Weight for age. Raised 3½ stone. Three horses from different stables to start or the Cup will be withheld. G. R. Horses going over any of the jumps before the Race 7 lbs. extra. Should no Arabs or C. Bs. start, the Weight for Walers 12 stone.

Entrance 1st June	.....	Rs. 25
,, 1st July	.....	,, 45
,, 1st August	.....	,, 60

Over [illegible] miles of fair hunting country.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE BARODA DIFFICULTIES.

(Englishman.)

THAT the ultimate outcome of the Baroda difficulties could have been otherwise than it has proved, we have never had reason to doubt. The Gaekwar has invariably exhibited so manifest an incompetency to understand even the rudimentary duties of government that we can but congratulate his late subjects upon the removal of a prince so incapable by nature, and so unfitted by education, to protect and further the welfare of his people. And yet, despite this auspicious promise of present and future benefit, we cannot read, without grave forebodings and earnest disapproval, the defence of his policy which the Queen's Vicegerent in India has deemed fit to publish to the world.

It would be patriotism carried to the excess of Philistinism, were an English writer to assert that his fellow-countrymen were free from national faults. But, whilst forced to admit their existence, he may point out with some degree of pride that they are faults which, from their inherent nature, are very closely allied to virtues. They represent for the most part the surplus expression of the rugged dominating will of a bold, brave, all-conquering race. The English people have always held in furious abhorrence, as being something below the regard of a free race, the subterfuges chicanery of Machiavellian policy. The one essential characteristic of their social and political morality has been a stern and determined refusal to recognise the faintest palliation for the cowardly vice of disingenuousness. Their word has always been like to that of "the Roman that has spoke, and will not palter." From the very earliest times this invincible love of truth and hatred of the tortuous sinuosities of tricksome craftiness have proved of incalculable benefit in India in winning a steady allegiance to our sway; and the exalted conviction of the Englishman's holy regard for straightforwardness and truthful dealing has, in no small degree, contributed to perfect by its moral dominion the physical conquest which was originally gained at the bayonet's point. This moral ascendancy, we cannot but think, the recent exposition of the policy of the Government of India will tend keenly to wound. We will venture to say a more curious document than the late resolution has never emanated from a Governor-General in India, and we feel constrained to protest against the line of reasoning by which the Government has sought to cover and defend the disastrous consequence of its mistaken policy. In February last the Government solemnly united certain high Indian officials and certain native princes to form a Court of Inquiry to investigate the charges against the Gaekwar. At that time it was in the power of the Government to have entertained the whole question of the alleged misgovernment of Mulhar Rao. But it elected, in the exercise of its own free will, to narrow the issue to the single charge of having instigated an attempt to poison the Resident; and in order that the Gaekwar might have no doubt as to the exact nature of the charge he was called upon to meet, the Commissioners were instructed not to travel outside this issue. One or two minor issues were inserted, but these were entirely out of all proportion to the gravity of the main charge as subsequently to count for nothing. With the view of more solemnly clothing the Court of Enquiry with judicial prestige, the Government appointed as its president the Chief Justice-elect in India. The nature of the tribunal, although constituted on a grander scale, as befitting the events, is no novelty in India, and has been illustrated on the two recent occasions, when the conduct of certain civilians formed the subject-matter of enquiry. The Court was formed; the Gaekwar was put upon his trial; and the peoples of India and England were invited and trumpet-loud to witness the grand spectacle of a native prince arraigned in constitutional form before a judicial tribunal consisting in part of his fellow-peers. So far all went smilingly, and this noble pageant, then enacted for the first time in the annals of India, could but redound in the highest possible degree to the lofty reputation of its authors. But unfortunately the Commissioners had the audacity to dislocate the pre-ordained plans of the Government by venturing to disagree. Here was a dilemma which had been entirely overlooked. The Government itself had settled and narrowed the issue, and the non-concurrence of the Commission was tantamount to a verdict of not guilty. If Lord Northbrook were to elect to accept this finding, he would be forced to re-instate Mulhar Rao, by doing so he would place an implacable enemy on the throne and his personal prestige would suffer a most humiliating blow. Such being the case, the Governor-General determined to adopt the less magnanimous, but at the same time the less humbling, alternative of deposing the Gaekwar by the exercise of his paramount will. The grave difficulty still remained how to reconcile the use of this arbitrary prerogative with the finding of the constitutional Court which had been heralded with so triumphant a flourish. The late resolution is the outcome of this conflict, and we are forced to say that it is difficult for any Englishman to whom the national repute is dear to read the gazetted justification of the action of the Government without the hot blood mantling to his brow. We are told that the Gaekwar has been deposed on grounds irrespective of the finding of the commissioners; that the decision of the Government is based upon his notorious inaspicuity and gross misgovernment; that his restoration would be incompatible with the relation-ship existing between the State of Baroda and the British Government, as well as with the general welfare of the people.

Now, if this discloses the line of policy the Government intended to pursue when it issued the Commission it seems to have taken the most elaborate means to blind the eyes of the Gaekwar as to the nature of the charges he was called upon to meet, and Mulhar Rao would have good ground to complain of the needless cruelty of compelling him to exert all his energies and resources to defend himself on an irrelevant issue. It is difficult to understand why, instead of dealing at once the *coup de grace*, the Government should have subjected the unfortunate man to the long spun-out process of vivisection, which he was forced to undergo. One would imagine that the Government had sufficiently committed itself by adopting this strange line of defence. But, with an almost feminine perverseness of logic, the Resolution goes on the state (after having carefully warned the public that the whole question if perfectly immaterial) that, despite the disagreement of the Commission, the Government considered that the charge had been fully sustained. That the Commission had been merely constituted to "inform the mind of the Government," and that, had the finding even been unanimous, it would have thought itself competent to form and express an opinion of its own; in other words, had the finding been unanimous in favour of an acquittal, the Government would have felt justified in ignoring it, and in convicting the Gaekwar, in the teeth of its decision. We can hardly conceive any document conceived by the worst enemies of the Government calculated to prove more condemnatory of its policy? Can we for a moment believe that the Government put so grave a slight upon the high-minded gentlemen forming the Commission as intentionally to constitute them a puppet court for the sole purpose of either reporting the foregone conclusions of Government, or submitting to the indignity of having their finding contemptuously set at nought? We are convinced that, had it been requested the late Chief Justice to preside over so unworthy a tribunal, he would have answered, as did a great historical personage to a French King, when asked to dishonour his office and his cloth: "Sir, please to remember that before all things I am an English gentleman." The reasons now assigned by the Government are so absolutely illogical and inconsistent with its conduct when it issued the Commission that we are compelled to reject them. We can but trust that the apparently disingenuous nature of the justification is the result of the *ex post facto* self-deception induced by the efforts the Government has been driven to make for the purpose of extricating itself from the effects of its mistaken policy. But we greatly fear that the end has not yet come. The Viceroy is substantially the Government. He personifies to native eyes the incarnation of that assemblage of qualities which constitutes English honour. We cannot but regretfully think that in native estimation (the lofty ideal) will have received a rude shock, from which it will find it difficult to recover, and that the people will be apt to think in the spirit of the words of Macbeth:

"And he these juggling 'Franks' no more believed,
That keep the word of promise to the ear,
But break it to the hope."

THE NAGA FIELD FORCE.

(Indian Daily News.)

SMALL and unimposing as may have been the Naga Field Force, and despicable as the enemy may be considered from a warlike point of view, it has not been without its good effects. And in saying this, we refer not so much to the effects of the operations upon the "enemy" as to the spirit of the force itself, and reflectively upon the army of which that force is the merest fraction. General Nuttall, C. B., the Commanding Officer of the expedition, has issued a farewell order, an outline of which we are enabled to give to our readers. This will show how a vigorous policy animates an aggressive force, and what a beneficial effect it has upon men even under most unfavourable conditions.

Colonel Nuttall says that as the force is being broken up, and its constituent elements are proceeding to their several destinations, he desires to place on record his appreciation of the courage, discipline, and endurance shown by them in the short but decisive campaign. It is one not likely to be soon forgotten amongst tribes of the Naga Hills, who have been taught in a most decisive way that the British Government can reach even remote tribes when it is necessary to inflict punishment. Notwithstanding that almost during the whole time the weather has been unfavourable for operations, rain having been heavy and continuous, the troops have made long, heavy, and constant marches under most harassing circumstances, their health and spirits never failed them, and all the heavy work of making roads, bridges over torrents, and storming positions almost inaccessible, has been most successfully carried out. The activity, skill, and courage of the troops of the 42nd and 44th N. I. and Captain Butler's small police force have effected the reduction of the country which was the scene of the massacre of February 2nd, so completely that before leaving the hills, half-a-dozen armed sepoys might have passed through the country without opposition. Villages far removed from the actual scene of operations sent in peace offerings, and repudiated all connection with the massacre, and prayed to be exempt from the consequences of acts in which they did not participate.

Colonel Nuttall thanks the officers, the Political Agents, and the Civil officers, acting with him, for their zeal, intelligence and alacrity, in the performance of their respective duties, and will have pleasure in bringing the services to the notice of the Government. The medical staff is also duly commended for their admirable arrangements which contributed greatly to the success of the operations. It was owing to the arrangements of the Principal Medical Officer that the health of the troops and the coolies was preserved, notwithstanding continued exposure and hard work.

The Transport Corps had continuous and arduous work, and to their indefatigable efforts it is owing that so much could be done in so short a time. Their services, as also those of the survey party, will receive favourable mention, not only for the work pertaining to their special branches, but for volunteering their services on any occasion when opportunities of usefulness presented themselves.

In conclusion, the Commanding Officer cordially thanks every native commissioned and non-commissioned officer and private, who took part in the operations of the small force which he commanded only for a brief period, but sufficiently to have learnt to thoroughly appreciate them, and to bid them good bye with deep regret.

DEATH OF LORD HOBART.

(Madras Times.)

IT is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we announce the death of Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras. But a week ago, his Lordship delivered an educational address on the occasion of the anniversary of the Presidency College, and, on the next day, it was announced that his Lordship was too indisposed to attend Council. He continued to be ill during the past week, but no serious apprehensions were entertained by the public, nor apparently by his medical attendants. When it was found that the Council did not meet even yesterday, there were persons who began to feel that his Lordship's health was in a very doubtful condition, and these doubts were increased when Dr. VanSomeren, who was presiding at a public meeting in the Memorial Hall, was suddenly summoned to Government House. The sad anticipations were but too sadly realized at about seven o'clock in the evening, when his Lord ship succumbed to the disease from which he had been suffering, that disease being interic fever. It would appear that even in Government House serious fears were not apprehended up to a late hour yesterday evening. After that time, his Lordship became gradually worse, and died, as we have already said, at about seven o'clock. The news was known to but very few people last evening, and, no doubt the present sad announcement will surprise as well as pain many of our readers. His medical attendants were Dr. Wright, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, Dr. VanSomeren and Dr. Druitt. The last named gentleman was to leave Madras yesterday by the Peshawar, but postponed his departure owing to the health of his Lordship. The remains of his Lordship will be interred this evening, at a quarter to six o'clock, in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George. Lord Hobart assumed the Government of this Presidency on the 15th May 1872, and, during his stay in India, his health was indifferent. He was born in 1818, and was therefore, 57 years at the time of his death. This melancholy event will cast a deep shadow over Madras, when it becomes generally known, and the sympathy felt for Lady Hobart by all sections of the community will be sincere and deep.

(Madras Times.)

MADRAS will learn with sorrow this morning that Lord Hobart, her Governor, is dead. The death occurred last night with so little warning that it is even now difficult to realise the sad fact that we have seen the last of a man whose merits we were only beginning to appreciate. As lately as the evening of last Monday, Lord Hobart made one of his few public appearances at the Presidency College and delivered a speech, in which his statesman-like abilities were made more conspicuous than ever they had before been made; and the feeling had become prevalent that his career would end more brilliantly than it had begun. Unhappily, at that very meeting, the disease that has carried him off laid its fatal hand upon him. The following day, he was too ill to attend to business, and ever since he has been closely confined to his sick room. At such a moment as this, we have no intention to enter into a critical consideration of Lord Hobart's career as Governor of this Presidency. It is sufficient to say that, under his retiring and diffident manner, we were all beginning to recognise sterling qualities that made us sanguine for the future, while his success in inducing the Secretary of State to sanction the construction of the Madras Harbour had made us feel that we had something to be grateful for to him in the past. That he is unable to see personally the realisation of a work to which he took so deep an interest is among the least of our regrets, for, had he lived, no doubt, even greater things would have engaged his attention, and nobler successes been achieved. The grief of the sorrowing Lady who is now a widow is one too sacred to be touched upon, and we can only say that in that grief she has deep and heart-felt sympathy.

THE late Lord Horbart, eldest son of the 6th Earl of Buckinghamshire, was born at Welbourn, Lincolnshire, in 1818. He married in 1853, the daughter of the Right Reverend Thomas Carr, D. D. formerly Bishop of Bombay. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he was second class in classics in 1840. In 1852, he was appointed a Commissioner for regulating coal-whippers in the port of London, and in 1854, was appointed Private Secretary to Sir George Grey at the Colonial Office. In the following year he was at the Home Office, and subsequently became Director-General of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, which office he resigned in 1871. He was appointed Governor of Madras in January 1872.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(Madras Times.)

By the death of Lord Hobart, the Hon'ble William Robinson, C. S. I., becomes, under the Indian Council's Act, acting Governor of Madras, until Her Majesty may be pleased to appoint a successor to the late Governor. It was, at one time, thought that Mr. R. S. Ellis, C. B., on taking his seat again in Council, after his stay at home, would take rank as senior member, as he would have been entitled to do, had he not resigned his former seat in Council. It appears, however, that he has come back to Council as a new member for a full term, and, therefore, as junior member. This places the Acting Governorship in the hands of Mr. Robinson, instead of those of Mr. Ellis. None who know the administrative talent of Mr. Robinson, will doubt that the interests of the Presidency will be safe in his keeping.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

MR. D. L. MOODY.

(Vanity Fair.)

THE "Revival" of religious enthusiasm which has lately been attempted in England is one of the many remarkable proofs that lie ready to hand for those who will see them, that there is in mankind a strong desire and yearning for something more than a mere materialexistence. That Mr. Moody should have caught at that desire is not remarkable, for many have done so before; but what is remarkable is the success with which he has vulgarised his entirely new treatment of it. He is a shrewd commonplace person, absolutely without culture, utterly without literary education, coarse sometimes, familiar always; but it is not to the purpose to reproach him with these matters, for it is by them and through them that he has attained his influence. His phrase is forcible, his anecdotes are plentiful and homely, his style of speaking is racy, full of Yankee humour and unexpected point, and his influence is immense. His language and his methods are of universal application, and he is not afraid of them. Whence it arises that he is able to establish a direct and immediate understanding between himself and a thousand or ten thousand hearers as perfect as though he spoke to each one individually and alone. Nor does the doctrine he preaches suffer from his manner of preaching it. He presents that view of Christianity which has always made the most converts in modern times, and which consists in leaving out of view almost entirely the necessity of Works and in dwelling mainly upon the emotional and sentimental aspects of the Faith. These aspects he presents in the symbolical language of the Gospel as far as though the symbolical language is that man shall have a "changed heart" that he shall be "regenerated" and "find Christ," and it is held sufficient proof of the work having been effected if an individual presumes to say to himself and to declare to others that he believes himself to have undergone this vague process. In this sense Mr. Moody is doubtless justified in claiming that he has made "tens of thousands of converts." And if it be objected that his conversions when made only amount to the mere acceptance by the converted of shadowy symbols and suggestions of true religion, and not of true religion itself, that is yet a step in advance, and afford ground for belief that such as have made it may yet seek to go beyond the sincere use of phrases to the comprehension of the law and the duties which those phrases merely typify.

Born nine-and-thirty years ago, Mr. Moody began life on a farm; he next experienced "a change of heart" in Boston, and became a Sunday-school teacher. Going then to Chicago he was assistant in a boot-shop; but ten years ago he gave up the boot trade and produced himself as a preacher with such striking success that in a very short time a large sum of money was collected for him, a church was built, and he was installed in a ready-furnished house as a minister of the Gospel. When the Chicago fire occurred he came first to England, where he has now been developed into the modern Evangelist. He has held meetings all over the country, and, to the despair of ordinary practitioners, has assembled greater multitudes than have been brought together for a like purpose in this generation. For he had discovered that "Christianity is dying with respectability," and he has not hesitated to dissociate it from so fatal a disease. He declares that "what is wanted now is that every one should "grab up the first jawbone of an ass that they can lay hold of," and there is no doubt that he is thoroughly sincere. He would "rather have zeal without knowledge, than knowledge without zeal," and he has that he prefers. Audiences and subscriptions have increased daily, and it is a sufficient comment on the Anglican hierarchy that there is not a Bishop or other dignitary of the Church whose presence could command a tenth part of the audiences which Mr. Moody brings together daily, and as large meetings for conversion mean large subscriptions for "the work" represented by Mr. Moody, he has every cause to be satisfied with the amenability of the English to American methods.

JEHU JUNIOR.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is MRS. JOHNSON'S Soothing Syrup, an outward and innocent application; cools the heated Gums and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street, London. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists.—Agents, Treacher & Co., Bombay.

CORONATION AT SIAM.

IF we turn from the civilization of Europe and its coronation ceremonies to the cradle of the world, the East, the same symbols of sovereignty will be found in use—the oil, the sword, the sceptre, and the throne. At the Court of Siam these curious coronation forms are added. In the centre of the Hall of Audience a high gilded platform is raised, on which stands a golden base called "the golden circlet of power." A golden stool is deposited in this basin and over it is a canopy, a sort of nine-storied umbrella, twelve feet high, and profusely gilt. A vase containing consecrated waters, which have been prayed over nine times and poured through nine circular vessels, is placed over the centre of the canopy. These waters are drawn from the very sources of the chief rivers of Siam, and reservoirs for their preservation are provided in the temples of Bangkok. The king, dressed in a simple white robe, sits on the golden stool, and a Brahmin priest presents him with some water in a lotus-shaped cup of gold. The water has been previously filtered through nine different forms of matter, commencing with earth, ashes, wheaten flour, rice flour, powdered lotus and jessamine, dust of iron, gold, and charcoal, and finally flame; each a symbol, not only of the indestructibility of the element, but also of its presence in all animate and inanimate matter. Into this water the king dips his right hand, and passes it over his head, and amidst joyful songs the water from the vase descends in a copious shower on his head to represent celestial blessings. A Buddhist priest next pours a goblet of water over the royal person, in which he is imitated by the princes and princesses, using richly ornamented conch shells. The nobles of highest rank follow with cups of gold, silver and other metals, which must not be less in number than seven. Last of all the Prime Minister advances with a cup of iron, and the sacred bath is finished. Then the king descends into the golden basin, where he is anointed with nine varieties of perfumed oil, and dipped in fine dust, brought from the bed of the Ganges. This over, the regal robes replace the moist linen garment, and the king is led to an octagonal throne having eight seats corresponding to the eight points of the compass; on these he seats himself one after the other, whilst two priests, a Buddhist and a Brahmin, present to him a bowl of sherbets, and sprinkles over his face repeating prayers for inspiration in knowledge, truth, mercy, and law. A still more magnificent throne faces the east, to which the procession next passes. Here the insignia of royalty are presented, first the sword, then the sceptre; two massive chains are placed round the neck, and lastly the crown is set on his head; when instantly he is saluted by the roar of cannon without and music within. The attendants present him with golden slippers, the fan and umbrella of royalty, rings set with huge diamonds for his forefinger, and various Siamese weapons of war. The ceremony concludes with an address from the priests exhorting him to purity in his sacred office, to which he replies, promising to be a just, upright, and faithful ruler of his people. Last of all a golden tray is handed to him, from which he scatters gold and silver flowers among the audience. A more public enthronement takes place the following day, when sumptuously attired, his majesty receives the ministers of the various departments, and the remainder of the day is devoted to feasting and enjoyment. Five days later a public procession makes the circuit of the palace and city walls in a peculiar, semi-circumbulatory march of mystic significance, with feasting, refreshments, and fireworks, an immense concourse of people assembling to see so gorgeous a public display. —*Church of England Magazine.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—APRIL 10.

THE SECRETARY FOR WAR'S MOTTO.—Exchange no robbery.

THE GRECIAN BEND.—"She Stoops to Conquer" (A great mistake).

NO GO.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* lately suggested a stamp-duty on proposals of marriage. The editor must have forgotten the failure of Mr. Lowe's Match Tax.

NO DOG, NO COOK.

Lady. "But I very much dislike dogs in the kitchen!" Cook. "Then it would be no use my engaging myself, Ma'am—for my object is to get a comfortable home for Tiny and myself!"

WANTED—A TONIC.

DR. PUNCH. "Well, I hope you've come up stronger from the country?"

DIZZY. "I hope so, too. But the winter has been very trying."

DR. PUNCH. "To everybody! System wants bracing!"

NOTHING LIKE LOGIC.

Orton Demonstrator. "I don' care whether he's Orton or Tichbo'n or Cashir' or who he is, bu' I don' like t' see a pris'ner kep' out of's prop'ty!"

Second Orton Demonstrator. "Josh sho!"

[They retire to refresh.

PROPERTY HAS ITS RIGHTS.

SCENE: Mr. Foote Lyter's back Drawing-room. Private Theatricals. Dress Rehearsal.

Mr. Foote Lyter. "I say, Drawle, while the Duke is having his scene with Dora, where am I to stand?"

Captain Drawle (amateur Stage Manager). "Well—er—why dear fellow—er—it's your own house, you know—You can stand where you like!"

BOYS AT PLAY (AFTER AN EXECUTION).

First Kilkenny "Boy." "Did ye see the Cock-fightin, at Pat Daly's lasst night?"

Second Kilkenny "Boy." "I did not."

First Kilkenny "Boy." "Did ye see the Boys 'suffer-y,' this mornin'?"

Second Kilkenny "Boy." (listlessly. "I did not."

First Kilkenny "Boy." "Ah, thin, ye take no delight out o' yerself, at all, at all!"

HIGH AND DRY.

Examiner (Divine of the Old School). Name an instance of benevolence and design united in the native productions of a specified soil.

Candidate. The growth in Spain and Portugal of the cork-tree, coincident with that of the vines yielding port and sherry.

Examiner. Very good indeed, Sir. I trust you will live to be a Bishop.

[Candidate passes with flying colours.

A CATECHISM ON COPYRIGHT.

Q. What is to restrain American publishers from theft, swindling, forgery, or any other act of fraud or dishonesty which is practicable and remunerative?

A. The fear of punishment by the law of the United States.

Q. Anything else? A. The moral sense which restrains other men, and might restrain them, from stealing in any shape.

Q. Does any moral sense restrain American publishers from reprinting English books and selling them against the consent, and without the payment, of their authors and proprietors, at such a price as to undersell those persons and thus appropriate to themselves a portion of the profit rightly belonging to others?

A. None whatever.

Q. If American publishers were liable to imprisonment and hard labour for pirating English works, would they desist from it?

A. No doubt—unless they hoped to escape detection.

Q. Well, then, were American publishers not liable to penal consequences for common larceny or felony, is there any consideration which would make them hesitate to rob or defraud anybody they possibly could?

A. Can perhaps. The fear of being stabbed, shot, or whipped by those they might attempt to plunder.

HINTS ON HORSEFLESH.

THE annual horseflesh dinner in Paris took place the other day at the Grand Hotel. The menu, according to the *Fost*, was as follows:—

"Potage—Le consomme de cheval a l' A. B. C. Hors d' œuvre—Le saucisson de cheval aux pistaches syriaques; les terrines de foie maigre chevalines. Relevés—Les turbots a la sauce arabe; le filet de chavel roti aux pommes a la creme; l'aloyau de mulet a la cotaure. Entrees—Langues de cheval. d'ame, et de mulet a la troyenne; fricandeau d'ane braise; filet de mulet mode a la gelee; acrbets au marasquin. Rot—Poularde truffees; salade. Entremets—Les epcpes sautes a l'huile; les asperges en branches a la creme. Glaces—Bombes, vanille, fraises. Dessert assorit.

Comment on the above is perhaps not wholly superfluous. It will doubtless occur to a good many Scotchmen that "hors d' œuvre" is a very proper description of dishes composed of horseflesh. Some other readers even will, perhaps, question whether turbots with Arab sauce can refer to a sauce compounded of an "Arab steed." Among the entremets, "les cepos sautes a l'huile," may be translated "stewed toadstools," the word toadstool being the only English one for cepe—known to British mycophagists, however, as the Boletus edulis; and possibly, there are people, Scotch also mostly, who will not scruple to remark that the fungus most suitable to the repast as that above chronicled would be the "horse-mushroom."

It will not, perhaps, escape notice that the pieces de resistance of the menu lacks ed not horse alone, but donkey. Who can restrain the observation that hippophagy may be endurable, but cannibalism seems going rather too far?

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